





West Hill House,  
West Hill,  
Epsom.

August, 1953

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1952 which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 2/53.

So far as figures are a guide in these matters, the vital statistics suggest that 1952 was a healthy year in this district. The death rate has remained at about the same level for a number of years; when standardised for comparative purposes, the rate is well below the figure for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate shows a considerable increase on the exceptionally low rate of last year, the reasons for which are given in the text of the report.

With the exception of poliomyelitis, infectious diseases gave little cause for anxiety. For the fifth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified and there has been no death from the disease since 1945. The death rate from tuberculosis is the lowest yet recorded in this district.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is under this cover, and from it will be realised the scope of the duties carried out in his section of the public health department. The work of all members of the department, whether engaged on indoor or outdoor duties, has been noticeable for its keenness and helpfulness.

It is a pleasure to record once more the support which has been given by the Council to promote the improvement of the public health, and particularly the encouragement which has been forthcoming from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee. My thanks are also due to the Council's officers in other departments for the assistance and advice which they have willingly offered.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health



LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.(Lond.),M.R.C.S.(Eng.),L.R.C.P.(Lond.),D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

\* William J. Whiting.                      M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

\* C.J. Lynch                                  M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
J. Bamford                                  A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	C.H. Argent
Shorthand/Typist:	Mrs. F.I. Holt
Telephonist:	Miss M.E. Hamper

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerk and General Assistant:	E.W. Bugden.
Clerk:	A.C. Milne.
Junior Clerk:	A. Griffin (H.M. Forces)
	P.J. Winter(Temporary)

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(The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, Dorking Urban District, and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District).

\* Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 19521. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres) ...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1931).	...	...	16,483
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	27,203
Population (Estimated mid-year 1952)	...	...	28,230
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	2.5
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1952	...	...	8,100
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1952	...	...	£312,787
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£1,290

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Total Live Births	364	175	189	Birth rate per	
Legitimate "	349	167	182	1,000 population	12.9
Illegitimate "	15	8	7	Standardised	
				Birth rate	12.9

<u>Still Births</u>					
Total Still Births	9	6	3	Rate per 1,000	
Legitimate "	8	5	3	total live and	
Illegitimate "	1	1	-	still births	24.1

<u>Deaths</u>	(net)	283	137	146	Crude Death rate	10.0
					Standardised	
					Death rate	9.1

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

Total infant deaths	11	5	6
Legitimate	11	5	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age(Neonatal Deaths)

Total Neonatal deaths	9	4	5
Legitimate	9	4	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 30.2

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 31.5

Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births -

Maternal Mortality:

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total</u> <u>(live &amp; still) births</u>
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	-	-
Abortion	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	-	-

Deaths from:--

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-
Neoplasm (Cancer, etc.) (all ages)	55

Table I shows a comparison of vital statistics of the year for the district with those of England and Wales.

Table II shows a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures of England and Wales for the same period.







### BIRTHS

Live births numbered 364 of which 175 were males and 189 females, representing a birth-rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.3 for England and Wales. For the fifth successive year there was a fall in the birth-rate, which has reached its lowest level since 1936. A comparability factor (1.00) has been supplied by the Registrar General, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts.

Nine still births were registered during the year giving a still birth-rate of 0.32 compared with the rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

### DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 283 representing a crude death rate of 10.0 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.3 for England and Wales. The total included 136 males and 146 females.

A comparability factor (0.91) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 10.0 to 9.1.

Approximately 43% of deaths took place in hospitals. The causes of death are set out in Table III. It will be seen that heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were again the most frequent causes of death in the older age groups.

The death rate for the present year (9.1) is lower than that of last year (9.9) when it was raised by a severe epidemic of influenza. On the whole the death-rate of the district has varied little from year to year since this series of records was commenced in 1931.

### INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 11, and the infant mortality rate was 30.2 per 1,000 live births. Comparable figures for 1951 were 3 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 7.9.

Nine of the deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, of which 7 were due to prematurity, including one set of triplets, and 2 to congenital malformations. All these infants were born in hospital, where it is assumed they received the most modern methods of treatment applicable to their condition. The results suggest that if the infant mortality rate is to be lowered further, it must be by continued advances in the treatment of the premature infant, and in an increased knowledge of the cause of congenital malformations. Both deaths of infants who had passed the age of one month were due to asphyxiation. These were caused in one case by the inhalation of vomited matter, and in the other by accidental self-suffocation by the child rolling onto its face and not having the strength to move from this position.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

No deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion were recorded during the year.



LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. During the year 1952 the number of specimens submitted by practitioners in this district was as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs	172
Faeces	53
Sputum	5
Others	8
	<u>238</u>

In 1951 the comparable number of specimens was 293.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year 8 samples of water, 96 of milk and 14 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is now under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is the Sanllfields section of the Redhill County Hospital (telephone Sanllfield 271) with a sub-station at The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead.

In case of accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in the street or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN ETC. - The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices in Ashley House, Epsom.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Immunisation against diphtheria can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act or from County Council Clinics. Figures relating to the numbers treated will be found in Section 6 of this Report.





FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC - A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility.

Applications for appointments should be made to Mrs. Poulton (Tel.No. Ewell 2156).

TUBERCULOSIS - The County Council Chest Clinic is held at the County Council Health Centre, 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom. The Chest Physician sees patients by appointment, or in consultation with the medical practitioners of the district.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE - The South London Blood Transfusion Depot situated at Stanley Avenue, Belmont, Surrey. (Telophono No. Vigilant 8221) has a day-and-night service for the issuing of blood for transfusion purposes to hospitals and medical practitioners.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES. DELOUSING. - The clinic for the treatment of people suffering from scabies has continued its work in the premises at the rear of "The Cedars", Church Street, Epsom. The work is carried out by a general-trained State Registered Nurse, and has undoubtedly been effective in its results. The function of the clinic is essentially treatment, and patients are not accepted unless referred by a medical practitioner. Emphasis is laid on the importance of prophylactic treatment for close contacts. No persons were treated for scabies during the year.

The clinic has also been used in assisting persons to rid themselves of infestation by head and body lice. One patient resident in the Leatherhead district was treated for head lice during the year.

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out below:-

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Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Tuesdays 1.30.p.m.
Child Welfare Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tuesdays 2.p.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	1 & 3 Weds. from 2.p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	2 @ 4 Thurs. from 2.p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Fridays from 2.p.m.
General School Medical & Minor Ailments Clinics	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtoad.	Tues. 9-10.45.a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	1,3 & 5 Weds. from 1.30.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	2 & 4 Thurs. from 1.30.p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Mondays 9.30.a.m.
Eye Clinic	"	By appointment
Dental Clinic	"	By appointment
Chest Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tues. & Thurs. 2.p.m. Every 3rd Thurs.5.30.p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fridays 7.p.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	The Cedars, Church Street, Epsom.	By appointment.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of this Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of those are old people, who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness. There is a tendency for some of these old people to cut themselves off from relatives and friends and to refuse all help, and the conditions in which they live may reach a deplorable state of neglect before it is realised by relatives or neighbours that the matter should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health or to the Welfare Officer. Removal to hospital or other institution may then be a matter of some urgency to safeguard the invalid's life and to permit the removal of filth and rubbish from the existing accommodation.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates Court for an Order to obtain the compulsory removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for compulsory removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this section of the Act during the year.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 50

### BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The Council made arrangements for burial under this section in the case of two deceased persons.





SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLIES

The district is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality and widely distributed. The East Surrey Water Company is the statutory undertaking for the area. It obtains its water from deep wells sunk into chalk, some of which are situated in this district. Supplies are softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the company, who have now appointed a full time chemist and bacteriologist. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Examinations are also made at regular intervals on behalf of various local authorities whose districts are served by the Company.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the district, one at Leatherhead and the other at Bookham. Both processes are on continuous flow settlement comprising detritus tanks, rotary filters, etc.

At Bookham the effluent passes through a humus tank and thence by the outfall sewer to a ditch adjacent, finally reaching the River Mole.

The Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works consist of detritus channels, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, rotary and travelling distributors, humus tanks, etc. Land treatment is now only used for the treatment of storm water. The effluent after final treatment at the humus tanks is discharged into a concrete channel and conveyed to the River Mole.

Sludge is disposed of by composting with screened and pulverised house refuse, the resultant manure being sold to a firm of agricultural merchants and to ratepayers. Another shredder has been installed for shredding the compost after manufacture thus providing a finely divided product suitable for bagging.

Relief storm water sewers and regrading and dredging of the Ryebrook have been completed at Ashted and Leatherhead.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is undertaken by means of 6 low loading Shelvoke and Drewry freighters each with a capacity of 7 cubic yards, manned by a driver and two loaders.

House refuse from the whole area is disposed of at the Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works, where a salvage and crushing plant has been installed. Ash and dust are separated by screening; bottles, tins, etc., removed on a picking belt; paper baled for sale, and the residue crushed, composted with sewage sludge, and sold as fertiliser.

Five acres of low lying land has been acquired for extension to the works and is being made to the required levels with the separated ash screenings.

A 12 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry refuse collection freighter has been ordered to replace one operating in the Bookham area in order to reduce the number of journeys to the Refuse Disposal Works which are 4 to 5 miles away from this area.

CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice per month to empty cesspools.

Of the 500 cesspools estimated to exist in the district 153 were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 292.



## Cesspools and Privies (contd)

The charge made to each owner is 30/- per cesspool per emptying, which leaves approximately 23/- per emptying to be met from the rates.

Seven existing properties were connected to the sewer during the year and the old cesspools filled in.

Four closets other than water-closets were converted to water closets during the year, in two cases the Council contributing 50 per cent of the cost.

## SWIMMING POOLS

Four swimming pools continued in use during the year, one of which has been purchased by the Council. Three are constructed and one natural. Tests for residual chlorine at the former were made at intervals by the Sanitary Inspector, and samples taken for bacteriological examination.

## MORTUARY.

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber. Facilities are also granted to the Dorking Urban District Council at this mortuary.

4.

## HOUSING

### HOUSING STATISTICS

#### I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).  | 127 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose   | 778 |
| 2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925,          | Nil |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose   | Nil |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.                                   | Nil |
| 4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 63  |

#### II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	74
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#### III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

##### A. Proceedings under Sections 9,10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 1   |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- |     |
| (a) By owners   | 2   |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners   | Nil |





## Housing (contd)

### B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices           |   |
| (a) By owners  | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners  | 4 |

### C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    | Nil |

### D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made   | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

## REHOUSING

At the beginning of the year 548 applications were on the Council's Housing List, and further applications were being received from persons with either a residential qualification of three years or an employment qualification of six years within the Leatherhead Urban District.

During the year 10 houses on the Bramley Way Estate and 43 on the Oakenwood Estate extensions were completed; 104 houses on the Bookham Grove Estate and 16 flats on the Pound Farm Estate were also completed.

A total of 237 families were offered accommodation during the year, among whom were 48 who had been awarded extra points by the Medical Officer of Health after a certificate had been issued by medical attendants, ten of which concerned tuberculosis.

At the end of the year it was found that of 710 applicants on the list 209 had not renewed their applications for over six months and these were removed from the list; thus leaving 501 "live" applications on the list.

## 5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dairies, with the enforcement of the relevant parts of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the licensing of those who sell designated milk, either raw or heat treated, in the district under the appropriate Special Designations Regulations, and the important function of sampling the various milk supplies, as a routine part of their work for the safeguarding of public health.





## Bacteriological Examinations of Milk Samples

Eighty-four samples of pasteurised milk and 12 of raw ungraded milk were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

Of the samples of pasteurised milk, all passed the phosphatase test showing that the milk had been properly heat treated. Seven failed the Methylene Blue test.

Comparing the results of the examination of raw ungraded milk with the standards laid down for accredited milk, all satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Fourteen samples of designated and one of undesignated milk produced in the district and retailed in the raw state were submitted for biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli, the results being negative in all cases.

## Designated Milk Supply

The following licences were issued to retailers desiring to retail Graded milk:--

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealer's Licences</u>	<u>Supplementary Licences</u>
Tuberculin Tested	4	4
Pasteurised	2	5
Sterilised	2	3

One dairyman holds a Pasteuriser's Licence issued by the Surrey County Council in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Chief Sanitary Inspectors report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food, and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continued to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 58 samples for analyses were taken in this district by his staff. These included 32 samples of milk, 7 of sausages, 3 of ice-cream, 1 each of mincemeat, soft drinks, meat pudding, fish-pie, and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuff and medicines. No prosecutions were undertaken.

The information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 1,627 samples were taken for analysis, including 1,264 of milk. One hundred and forty-one samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 100 of these being of milk. Prosecutions were undertaken in 9 cases and eight convictions were obtained, one case being dismissed.



6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE  
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1952, classified according to age and sex.

SMALLPOX - No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 293 primary vaccinations, and 147 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 243 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 68% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares favourably with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 23% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER - Forty-three cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 26 for the previous year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 1.52 as against 1.53 for England and Wales. Six of the cases were admitted to hospital. There was no mortality from the disease, which continued to be of a mild type.

With the change which has taken place in the severity of the course of this disease, and with the greatly improved methods of treatment by the use of the sulpha group of drugs and of antibiotics, the question is sometimes raised as to whether the time is not due for a modification of the procedure designed to deal with scarlet fever. This includes notification to the medical officer of health by the medical practitioner in attendance on the patient of the occurrence of the illness. Notification is followed by a visit of investigation by the sanitary inspector, with subsequent report to the medical officer of health. The latter requires the exclusion from school of children who have been in close contact, and possibly from work of some adults, for example teachers, children's nurses, and some food and milk handlers. Isolation of the patient is required, either at home or by admission to the hospital. Thus a considerable amount of time, money and labour is spent on what is now a minor illness in most cases.

On the other hand it is within recent memory that scarlet fever was frequently a severe illness, with a high mortality and with a series of complications capable of greatly reducing the expectation of life. It is suggested that the change in character of the disease and particularly in the non-occurrence of renal complications may be due to the absence or inactivity of the specific strains of streptococcus associated with this severe type of scarlet fever. These conditions may be of a temporary character, and hence the need for caution in relaxing precautions.

DIPHTHERIA - For the fifth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.01 per 1,000 population.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district of which details are set out on page 6. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment of two injections at about the age of nine months, with secondary treatment consisting of single injections at every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.





### Diphtheria Immunisation (contd)

Notifications were received from various sources that 313 children received primary treatment and 484 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	141	393
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>172</u>	<u>91</u>
	<u>313</u>	<u>484</u>

In 154 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year.

Of the child population of the district, it is estimated that 1263 under the age of five years, and 2729 over five years but under fifteen years have received treatment.

Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the district since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which has occurred. The downward tendency of these rates can be seen by referring to Table V.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS) - This infection was present in the district to a serious degree. Eight cases, 7 of paralytic type and 1 non-paralytic, were notified, giving a case rate of 0.28 per 1,000 population compared with 0.09 for England and Wales. In one case, an adult, the illness was fatal, the death rate being 0.03 against 0.01 for England and Wales. In the fatal case death was due to involvement of the respiratory centre in the later stages of the illness.

In the fatal case, the patient was an adult who contracted the illness early in January. Her infection was unrelated to any other notified case in the district, there having been no other case of the previous 12 months, and no subsequent notifications were received until July. In that month 3 persons were notified in a period of 6 days, there having been no direct contact between them. The next case to be notified was in September, and then after an interval of four weeks, 3 cases occurred in a period of 8 days, all without any apparent direct connection.

The investigation of an outbreak of poliomyelitis is incomplete because of the practical difficulties of isolating the causative virus from cases and contacts of the disease. However, in research work on selected cases bacteriologists have been able to demonstrate the virus to have been present in the nose, throats and excreta not only of the patient, but also of his close contacts, although the latter may have been in apparently good health. The difficulties in the way of preventing the spread of infection are therefore great. By the time the illness has been recognised and isolation of the patient effected, opportunity for a considerable spread has occurred except in exceptional cases. Under such circumstances quarantine for contacts has not been advised as a routine, though it has been considered in all cases. At the same time it always has been advised that unnecessary activities involving close proximity indoors with other people should be avoided.

WHOOPIING COUGH - One hundred cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, the case rate for Leatherhead Urban being 3.54 per 1,000 population against a rate of 2.61 for England and Wales. No deaths were registered from the disease, but this is an illness which may have serious results on the respiratory system which may not show their full effects until later life.

The County Council has extended its scheme of immunisation against infectious diseases to include whooping cough, limiting the treatment to infants and toddlers.



FOOD POISONING - Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. In one instance 3 members of a household were affected; investigations were carried out and it was found that the cause of the illness was due to the consumption of tinned hake which had become infected with staphylococcus aureus. The remaining cases were notified from separate households and were unrelated. The case rate was 0.47 per 1,000 population compared with 0.13 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

MEASLES - Thirty-four cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 438 in 1951. The case rate per 1,000 population was 1.20 as against the rate of 8.86 for England and Wales. No death from this disease was recorded during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS - The names of 12 residents were added to the register, all suffering from disease of the lungs. There were also added the names of 15 persons who moved into this district during the year, having been notified previously elsewhere.

During the year a review of all names on the register has been made. As a result 68 names were removed, which included 31 of persons no longer resident in the district, 29 of persons considered to have recovered, three in whom the diagnosis was not established and 5 through death (2 in 1952 and 3 in previous years, there having been a delay in ascertainment).

At the end of the year 191 names remained on the tuberculosis register this being 41 less than at the end of 1951. The entries consisted of 173 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (89 males and 84 females), and 18 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (7 males and 11 females).

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis was registered, giving a death rate of 0.035. One death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis giving a death rate of 0.035 and a total tuberculosis death rate of 0.07 compared with 0.24 for England and Wales.

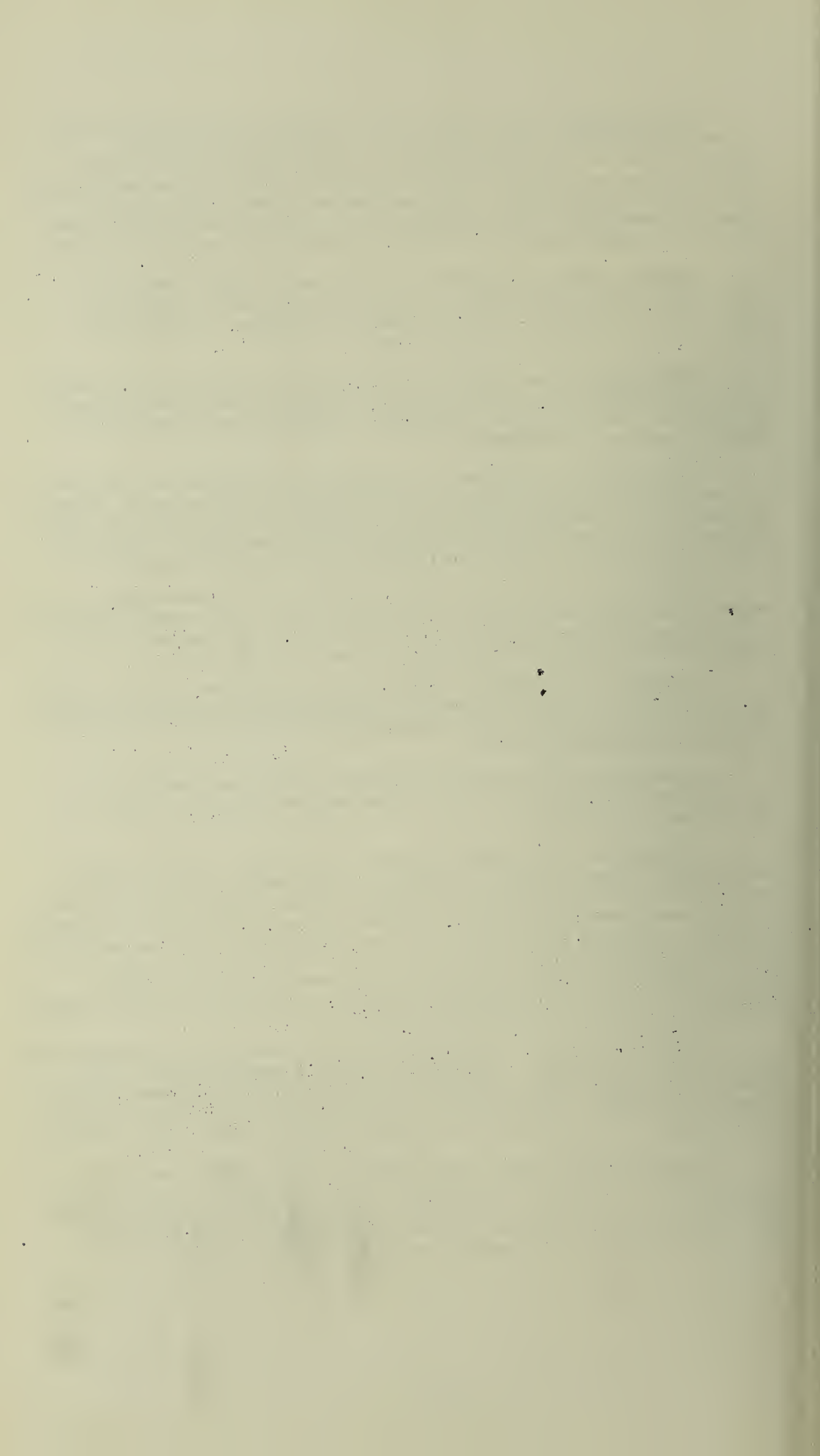
An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register and of those removed by reason of death is to be found in Table VI.

Considerable efforts have been made in the past 5 years to combat tuberculosis. There has been an increase in the number of hospital beds available for the treatment of the disease; a great advance in the efficacy of drugs used; concerted efforts to improve the environmental condition of patients; increased facilities in the use of radiography for the examination of suspected cases of infection, and of their contacts; and the use of B.C.G. inoculation, though this method of prevention, which is still considered to be in the experimental stage, is reserved for a limited number of subjects falling within special categories.

Figures relating to the incidence of, and mortality from, tuberculosis are set out in Table VII. They indicate that an improvement has taken place in the annual number of deaths and that this year the figure is the lowest yet recorded. The figures for the incidence of the disease vary from year to year, but certainly do not indicate that any decline has occurred.

A considerable decline in the incidence of the disease cannot be expected until a method of increasing individual resistance, such as B.C.G. inoculation, is in general use, and the policy guiding the administration of B.C.G. is based on the need for controlled surveys of its effects on selected groups before its application to the general community.





### EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss Linford who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T.L. Flanagan, of the Epsom Branch of the Westminster Bank. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Borough Council, the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs. Much valuable work has been done, and remains to be done in the future, notwithstanding the advent of new social legislation.



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN  
THE YEAR 1952

	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	15.3	12.9
Still Births	( 0.35 (22.6 (a)	0.32 24.1 (a)
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All causes	11.3	10.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.00	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.07
Influenza	0.04	-
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0.01	0.03
Pneumonia	0.47	0.31
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.52
Whooping Cough	2.61	3.54
Diphtheria	0.01	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.18
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	8.86	1.20
Pneumonia	0.72	0.60
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.06	0.25
(including polioencephalitis)	0.03	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.21
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87(a)	5.5 (a)
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	27.6	30.2
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live &amp; Still) Births</u>		
Maternal Mortality	0.72	-
(Puerperal Sepsis )	0.09	-
(Toxaemia of Pregnancy)	0.23	-
(Abortion )	0.11	-
(Other Maternal Causes)	0.29	-

(a) Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births



TABLE II  
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941 - 1952)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941 - 1952)		Average Annual Death Rate of children under 1 yr. of age per 1,000 Live Births (Annual Rates 1941 - 1952)	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1931-1940	14.9	13.3	12.2	9.3	58	33.0
1941	14.2	13.9	12.9	10.1	59	47.0 (17) +
1942	15.8	17.0	11.6	10.3	49	26.1 (11) +
1943	16.5	18.8	12.1	11.4	49	41.5 (19) +
1944	17.6	18.4	11.6	10.1	46	20.5 (9) +
1945	16.1	15.2	11.4	10.1	46	30.6 (11) +
1946	19.1	17.7	11.5	9.5	43	13.6 (6) +
1947	20.5	18.3	12.0	10.4	41	31.8 (15) +
1948	17.9	16.0	10.8	8.9	31	18.5 (8) +
1949	16.7	14.3	11.7	9.6 (8.8) ‡	32	17.7 (7) +
1950	15.8	13.9 (13.9) ‡	11.6	10.0 (9.1) ‡	29.8	23.1 (9) +
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6) ‡	12.5	10.9 (9.9) ‡	29.6	7.9 (3) +
1952	15.3	12.9 (12.9) ‡	11.3	10.0 (9.1) ‡	27.6	30.2 (11) +

‡ Bracketed figures represent standardised rate  
+ Bracketed figures represent number of deaths





TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	-	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	1
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	1	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	14	30
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	18	30
18. Coronary disease, angina	24	23	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease	13	33	46
21. Other circulatory disease	11	12	23
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	7	2	9
24. Bronchitis	13	2	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	15	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	3	-	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	137	146	283



TABLE IV

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	3	11	8	3	3	17	15	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	20	43
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	14	22	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	54	100
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	1	3	5	5	4	-	-	13	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	22	12	34
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	8	9	17
Acute Poliomyelitis (including poliomyelitis)lytic Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	4	3	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE V

## INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT 1934 - 1952

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population	Immunisation. No. of primary treatments in each year
1934	17	0.90	1	0.05	-
1935	7	0.36	1	0.05	-
1936	25	1.25	2	0.10	269
1937	3	0.15	-	-	182
1938	2	0.09	-	-	17
1939	5	0.21	-	-	122
1940	1	0.04	-	-	215
1941	3	0.12	-	-	1,083
1942	7	0.28	1	0.04	742
1943	6	0.24	-	-	539
1944	-	-	-	-	256
1945	2	0.08	1	0.04	555
1946	-	-	-	-	296
1947	2	0.08	-	-	334
1948	-	-	-	-	464
1949	-	-	-	-	410
1950	-	-	-	-	367
1951	-	-	-	-	322
1952	-	-	-	-	313





TABLE VI

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Leatherhead Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other districts now resident in the Leatherhead U.D.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	2	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	-	-	9	5	1	-	1	-	1	-



TABLE VII

## TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

Year	Primary Notifications No.	Primary Notifications Rate per 1,000 Population	Inward Transfers	Posthumous Notifications	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934	12	0.63	7	1	7	0.37
1935	19	0.98	7	2	8	0.41
1936	15	0.75	8	5	10	0.50
1937	15	0.73	6	1	8	0.39
1938	17	0.80	13	3	6	0.28
1939	9	0.40	15	4	6	0.27
1940	21	0.82	9	1	6	0.24
1941	30	1.15	9	-	6	0.24
1942	33	1.33	9	-	11	0.44
1943	24	0.99	12	2	6	0.24
1944	37	1.55	6	4	8	0.34
1945	35	1.48	9	4	9	0.38
1946	27	1.08	12	2	11	0.44
1947	18	0.69	8	2	3	0.12
1948	27	1.00	16	1	8	0.30
1949	20	0.72	17	-	5	0.18
1950	31	1.11	31	-	5	0.18
1951	30	1.07	33	1	5	0.18
1952	12	0.43	15	-	2	0.07





LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1952

The Red House,  
Bull Hill,  
Leatherhead.

August, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1952.

The figures relating to requests made for the remedy of defects in dwelling houses show a marked reduction on those of the previous year, due primarily to a reduction in the number of complaints made either directly, or indirectly in support of applications for alternative accommodation, upon which requests for remedy are largely based. Until a systematic survey of houses in the district becomes practicable, a real assessment of housing circumstances in the area cannot be made. Outstanding requests from the previous year were complied with.

During the year, the factory register was completely revised with the co-operation of H.M. Inspector of Factories, and all the premises inspected. The small number of defects found is a tribute to managements generally of the manner in which they provide essential facilities for their employees.

I am deeply grateful for the loyal and zealous work of my staff, for the unfailing help of the Medical Officer of Health, and for the kind encouragement of the members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.J. WHITING

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS  
UNDER THE  
HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	778
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	147
Disinfestation	37
Smoke	30
Common Lodging House	1
Water	18
Watercourses	60
Notifiable Infectious Disease	63
Disinfections	4
Dairies	49
Pasteurising Establishment	36
Bakehouses	14
Ice-cream Premises	39
Other Food Premises	160
Sampling	115
Food Examination	93
Factories (Mechanical)	143
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	6
Moveable Dwellings	20
Schools	3
Miscellaneous	19
Rehousing	198
Swimming Pools	13
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	5
Pet Animals Act	6

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests Made</u>	<u>Requests Complied With</u>
Roofs	9	22
Chimneys	4	12
Walls	23	56
Rainwater Pipes & Gutters	10	25
Drains & Drainage	28	29
Closets & Fittings	3	9
Insanitary Yards, etc.	-	4
Floors	9	14
Plasterwork	20	33
Internal Surfaces	1	13
Windows	9	64
Insufficient Ventilation	8	1
Doors	-	6
Outbuildings	1	4
Sinks	-	-
Waste Pipes	-	1
Kitcheners, Fireplaces	6	10
Washing Facilities	1	1
Defective or Missing Handrails	-	1
Staircases	1	-
Water Service	4	1
Dustbins	4	4
Miscellaneous	14	11
Closet Conversions	4	4
Overflowing Cesspools	11	11
Filthy or Verminous Premises	3	3



## 2. Other Food.

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tins</u> <u>or Bottles.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Carcase Meat	-	-	1098
Canned Meat	-	-	211 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Ham	-	-	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fresh Fish	-	-	56
Fish	-	39	-
Canned Vegetables	-	156	-
Canned Fruit	-	283	-
Canned Milk	-	23	-
Preserves	-	-	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Soup	-	7	-
Eggs	975	-	-
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	-	16	-
Assorted Baby Foods	-	122	-
Chocolate Tea Cakes	612	-	-

## ICE - CREAM

Fifty-four premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Of those only two are now registered for the manufacture of the product as well as for sale and only one is manufacturing.

Fourteen samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:-

<u>Producer</u>	<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>Grade</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
A	2	2	-	-	-
B	1	1	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-
D	5	5	-	-	-
E	1	1	-	-	-
F	4	4	-	-	-

## RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

### 1. Rodent Control.

A service for treating infestations at private dwelling-houses is provided free of charge to the occupiers, and at business premises an inclusive charge of 7/6 per hour is made.





### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Ten Orders made under the Surrey County Council Acts 1931 and 1936 remained in force, together with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One caravan dweller was fined five shillings on two occasions by the Epsom Magistrates for contravening the Orders.

Under Section 269, three licences for camping sites remained in force, 10 licences were renewed in respect of individual occupiers, 3 new licences were granted and 1 application for a licence refused.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Fifty-five visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

Three premises were disinfected for notifiable infectious disease.

### FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Three premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, for the frying of fish; twelve for the manufacture of sausages, ten for the pickling of meat and one for the preserving of fruit. All these premises were visited during the year.

Seventy-nine other premises where food is prepared or stored for sale, were visited. In five cases it was necessary to draw attention to the provisions of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of the provision of hot and cold water supply and in all cases immediate attention was given.

Major works of improvement were carried out at the local pasteurisation establishment, involving the provision of new canteen, rest room, and a new range of sanitary accommodation including wash hand basins with hot and cold water over, liquid soap dispensers, and an expendable paper towel appliance.

Generally a high standard of cleanliness was observed and interest on the part of shop management maintained.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

#### 1. Meat.

Three slaughterhouses in the district were licenced with the reservation mentioned in my last Annual Report.

No Animals were slaughtered therein during the year.

Four slaughtermen were licenced to slaughter or stun animals during the year.



Rodent Control. Con'td.

Statistics in connection with the activities of this service are appended below.

No. of properties inspected:

(a) As a result of notification	157
(b) By independent investigation	177
	<u>334</u>

No. of properties found to be infested:

( Major infestations	55
Rats (	
( Minor infestations	205
Mice (serious infestations)	-
	<u>260</u>
No. of infested properties treated	276
No. of "block control" operations carried out	44

2. Vermin.

Disinfestation was carried out at 20 premises during the year as follows:-

<u>Vermin.</u>	<u>No. of premises.</u>	<u>Insecticide.</u>
Bed Bugs	7	4-cide and Fumite.
Cockroaches	6	Super Secto.
Flies	5	4-cide.
Mites	1	4-cide.
Ants :	1	G.110.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

The establishment registered under the 1951 Act continued in operation during the year and was periodically visited. A sample of rag flock taken for analysis was found satisfactory on submission to one of the approved laboratories.

PET ANIMALS

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, became operative on the 1st April, 1952, and five local premises were licenced under the Act.





# INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

(1) Inspection for purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Inspection tations (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	5	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	95	143	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	1	-	-
TOTAL	103	150	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (5)	by H.M. Inspector. (6)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	9	8	1	2	-





